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which Greece is destined to play in helping on the political regeneration of the near East, provided her people can hold in check the spirit of undisciplined individualism and an excess of party strife which so frequently retards its best progress.

After a brief survey of a few of the heroic events of the War of Independence, and an essay on the poet Solomos, so representative of the national spirit, we come to the tenth and last chapter, entitled, *Greece Re-discovered by the Greeks*, by Theodore Reinach. This is mainly a detailed review of the honorable work done by Greek archaeologists in excavating, preserving, and publishing to the world the monuments and records of the past.

One can not read these monographs without catching something of the spirit of enthusiasm for the Greece of old and for the efforts being made in the modern kingdom to play a worthy part among the peoples of Europe.

Greek history did not stop with the Roman conquest, or with the fall of Constantinople, and the recent progress of Hellenism is in many respects a continuation of the life of ancient Greece.

The Greeks are ever with us, and the volume entitled *Greek Immigration to the United States*, by Henry Pratt Fairchild, is an important sociological study, based on thorough investigations both in Greece and in this country. It is a handsome book of 288 pages and sixteen illustrations, published under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology in Yale University.

From the point of view of the relation of the modern to the ancient Greeks the reader will perhaps find Part 1 the most interesting, since it treats of the conditions and sources of immigration. The chapters on national character, religion, and language give a summary of various conflicting opinions as to the racial and linguistic connection of the present and ancient inhabitants of Greece. The author enlivens the discussion by numerous pertinent illustrations and comments derived from his personal study of the people and their surroundings.

Part 2 gives a statistical review of the number of Greeks now in the United States, their character and occupations, a description of their principal colonies, and their economic and social condition. This is a valuable study of the race problem, and we no longer have to go abroad to become acquainted with masses of foreign peoples preserving their languages and national characteristics intact.

Part 3 discusses the effect on the immigrant, the effect on the United States, and the effect on Greece. The author concludes that the congested life of the Greeks in large communities in unwholesome and unhygienic conditions, so different from the more natural life at home, will not tend to make them a great acquisition; but that where they can associate

more with Americans, especially in rural districts, and learn our ways, their natural good qualities will develop and improve. We should take an active interest in the foreign peoples in our midst and not expect the assimilating power of our free institutions to transform them into good American citizens with no efforts on our part.

The study of the classical languages, of the civilization of Greece and Rome, should have a broadening effect upon our mental outlook and upon our sympathies, not isolating us from the pulsing stream of modern life, but impelling us to take an active part in helping to solve the serious political and social problems which confront us, particularly perhaps in relation to the Greeks and Italians in our midst.

H. S. SCRIBNER.

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CARMEN STUDIOSAE IUVENTUTIS

Nos dum pila ludimus,
victi seu victores,
vel in circo currimus,
rapidi cursores,
vel in turba tollimus
consonos clamores,
tum non tanti facimus
nostros professores.

Sed si scamna premimus
multos per sudores,
et cum cura volvimus
improbos labores,
et in ore sentimus
surgere rubores,
magis iam suspicimus
nostros professores.

Tum in examinibus
quanti sunt horrores!
Paenitet nos penitus
non mutasse mores.
Inter nos aspicimus
vultuum pallores,
et timemus funditus
nostros professores.

Sed si perreptavimus
tantos hos terrores,
hilaes resurgimus
ut ex imbre flores.
Alacres requirimus
veteres amores,
nec iam tanti facimus
nostros professores.

WILLIAM HAMILTON KIRK.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.